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XXIII.---NO. 168.

## ABOLISHING NAVY YARDS.

Report of the Special Commission to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Washington Yard to Become a Great Naval Arsenal

For the Manufacture of Equipment Ordnance and Possibly Steam Engineering Articles.

Sheet Copper Only to be Made by the Con-

struction Bureau-The Other Yards.

CONCORD, N. H., June 10.-Secretary Chandler to-day received and considered memoranda furnished him by the navy yard commission, of which Commander Luce is president, concerning their report to congress. He approves of their recommendations for closing of certain yards and concentration of the organization and reduction of expenses in the remainder, and they will be ordered to take effect about July 15. The recommendations are as follows: That there shall be reorganization and concentration of the mechanical department of every navy yard, so that there will be one shop in each for the performance of the same class of work. This involves the following changes: abolition of shops doing the usual work of all shops doing the usual work of machine shops, except those of steam engineering; all joiner shops, except those of construction; all copporsmith's and plumber's shops, except those of steam engineering; all painter's shops, except those of construction; all foundries, except those of steam engineering, and all boiler and plate iron shops, except those of steam engineering. The commission also recommend further concentration of work so that each of the several articles that form part of the outfit of each ship shall be made in a single shop to be established in such yard as may now have the best facilities and conveniences therefor. They lished in such yard asmay now have the best facilities and conveniences therefor. They mention some of the principal articles, viz., boats, blocks, sails, bags, hammocks, tarpaulius, steam cutter machinery and other special objects for engine and boiler mountings, guncarriages and gun fittings. They advise further that at each yard there be erected a suitable, general steam generating establishment, which shall provide steam for all motive power and steam heating purposes as "reduced expense for attendance and increase of convenience and efficiency are sure to follow." They consider it of absolute imto follow." They consider it of absolute importance that Mare Island navy yard be retained in full operation, as it is the only workshop of the government on the west coast. In accordance with the suggestions made for the concentration of work they what is table showing the present former. submit a table showing the present foremen, &c., and the number which would be required if their propositions are adopted. There are thirty-two foremen employed in this yard, and it is proposed to decrease the number by abolishing eight foremanships, as follows: Foreman iron-plater, quarterman iron-plater, master plumber, superintendent of dry dock, foreman blacksmith, superintendent of machinery, quarterman machinery, quarterman machinery, and the fore-

foreman blacksmith, superintendent of machinery, quarterman machinist, and the foreman joiner; the foremanships of the coppersmith and plumber shops to be merged into one. The daily pay at present is \$179.23, and these removals would reduce it to \$136.27.

The report continues: "We advise that the Pensacola yard be closed." The commission then advise that the Norfolk yard be retained in first class working condition, and suggest in accordance with the proposition for the concentration of work certain changes which may be summarized as follows: Abolition of the positions of master iron plater, quarterthe positions of master from plater, quarter-man iron plater, master plumber, foreman house joiner and quarterman hod carrier, the master boatbuilder and blockmaker to be retained, if not at any other yard, and the cop

persmith and plumber to be merged. The total daily pay would be thus reduced from \$125.79 to \$109.03. It was advised with regard to the Washington yard that it be dropped from the list of navy yards and be designated as a naval ar-senal, retaining it in full working condition for the manufacture of certain specified articles only under the bureaus of equipment and ordnance, the production of sheet copper under that of construction, and in case of clos-ing of the Boston yard, manufacture of standard articles under that of steam engineering. The following changes in the personnel are submitted: Abolish-ing the positions of master carpenter, quarterman carpenter, quarterman joiner quarterman painter, quarterman calker, mas ter laborer, master from plater, engineer in charge, quarterman Smith, foreman machin-ist, second class foreman sailmaker; establish the position of quarterman laborer in the yards and docks department. The total daily pay at present is \$109,55, the total proposed is

It is recommended that the League Island navy yard be closed, both as a yard and as a naval station, until plans have been prepared and approved for such a yard as the depart-ment requested authority to construct and congress authorized, and until the filling and construction of the quay walls and gateways to the great ship basin in the back channel is completed. The present plans contemplate the construction of exactly what the depart-ment declared it did not want, viz, another yard similar to those if then pressued, whereas similar to those it then possessed, whereas the department demanded a great iron ship building and iron manufacturing yard only This change of plan necessarily involves the expenditure of an enormous sum of money for purposes that are not required as they exist in other yards, and which would, there-fore, be unjustifiable. The commissioners consider the site too valuable and desirable consider the site too valuable and desirable to be abandoned, and don't believe other similar or equal accommodations can be procured elsewhere at lower cost. They believe no better location than the Delaware river can be found for the purpose for which the site was selected, and therefore recommend the completion of this yard on the original basis, but they are also unanimously of the opinion that it is totally unfit for a small yard, and if the original plan is to be small yard, and if the original plan is to be abandoned the island should be also. The commissioners recommend that the

New York yard be retained as a first class yard, but no money shall be spent in the way of improvements, either in the yard or or the cab dock, until plans for its full development shall have been prepared and approved. These plans should include the improvement of Wallabout channel and the utilizing of the cab dock for a wet basin. A table showing the present and proposed list of foremen is submitted. In the latter those foremen of trades which the commissioners think should be carried on at one yard only are omitted, not for the pur-pose of indicating that they should not be es-tablished here, but simply to make the total amount of proposed pay correct. The omis-sions are master iron plater, master beat builder, master plumber, master blockmaker, foreman mason, foreman joiner, superintend-ent of teams, and master plumbers, the master coppersmith to be coppersmith and plumber. The establishment of the position of general foreman is recommended. The above omissions would reduce the daily pay from \$135.76

to \$106.06.
The report says New London should be dropped forthwith from the list of navy yards, and that naval stations, stores, and material of all kinds that can be made available sent to other yards. It is recommended further that plans be prepared at once look-ing to the transfer of the naval asylum to the vacated site on the Thames. Some differences of opinion exist in the commission in regard to the disposition of the Boston and Portsmouth yards. All agree that the yard at Portsmouth would be indefensible sgainst a serious attack from a have reserved soat without extra charge.

fleet of ironclads armed with modern rifled ordinance, unless new and extensive fortifica-tions could be creeted, the cost of which would be so enormous as to preclude the con-sideration of such expedient. Even then it would be so vulnerable to attack from a force landed to the eastward of the yard that it could be defended only by an equal force. As a consequence it is recommended that no further expenditures be made thereon for im-

provements of any kind.

All agree that it would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of the Boston yard in time of war, and that it should be so improved as to utilize the water frontage to the utmost extent, and that at the earliest moment. No expenditures for fortifications will ment. No expenditures for fortifications will be required for its defense beyond those demanded for the protection of the city itself. All agree that any proposal to dispose of this magnificent property cannot be too strongly condemned. All agree that the repewalk should be kept in operation, and that in view of this fact and of the superior quality of painted canvas goods made at this yard the sailmakers' department should be kept in operation for the manufacture of sails, tarpaulins, and other like articles for the entire pavy.

for the entire navy.

A difference of opinion exists as to the immediate dispositions to be made of these yards. Two members believe that the Portsmouth yard should be closed. One believes the yard at Boston should be retained in active operation and one weaker canadars it important at Boston should be retained in active operation, and one member considers it important
to keep the Portsmouth yard open for the
reception and refitting of infected ships
as well as their repair. He says any repairs
needed by wooden ships can be made there as
well and as cheaply as at any other station,
but concurs with the other members that its
importance and value as a shipbuilding yard
have passed away, and that it must be closed
when the necessity for repair of wooden
vessels terminates. In case it should be
decided that no necessity exists for
the yard as a sanitary station, he
recommends that it be closed. The
same member and another believe no
necessity exists that would justify the use of
the Boston yard as a construction and repair
yard in time of peace. This yard will require the following changes if kept in working condition: Abolishing of the positions of
masters iron plater, boat builder, blotkmaker,
plumber, and moulder, quarterman cooper,
foremen mason, ioner, nainter, and tion, and one member considers it important masters iron plater, boat builder, blotkmaker, plumber, and moulder, quarterman cooper, foremen mason, joiner, painter, and machinist, and establishing that of general foreman. This would reduce the total daily pay of \$153.80 to \$99.80. If the yard is closed with the exception of the equipment department, the daily pay of the ten foremen retained will be \$40.54. If the Portsmouth yard be retained in working order, the daily pay roll will be reduced from \$117.84 to \$76.50 by the removal of eight foremen, and should it be determined to close the yard, the five foremen retained will cost \$15.76 per day.

The aggregate daily pay of the foremen at all the yards is at present \$930.03. With the navy yards at Portsmouth, Boston, and League Island closed and the organization of the other yards reduced as proposed it would be \$480.42; with the Portsmouth and League Island yards closed \$539.68, and with the Boson and League Island yards closed it would

AN ACTOR'S AWFUL DEATH.

He Pours Coal Oil on His Clothing and Sets Fire to Himself. PHILADELPHIA, June 10 .- About sunrise esterday morning Henry L. Fenner, a young

actor, formerly a member of the Arch Street Theater company, poured coal oil over his garments, set fire to them, and while declaimng a passionate quotation from " Macbeth," fell dead, his form being a blackened, roasted mass. The act was committed during a fit of insanity caused by great physical suffering. Fenner was unmarried and lived with his former was unmarried and lived with his father at No. 1534 Ward street. He had been suffering acutely from Bright's disease for two years. During the past four or five months his malady became aggravated and his mind wavered at times. Within a week symptoms of insanity grew so apparent that a close watch had to be kept to prevent the patient. watch had to be kept to provent the patient from doing some injury to himself or wander-ing away from home, although it is said that he gave utterance to nothing that would indi-cate suicidal thoughts. Insomnia troubled cate suicidal thoughts. Insomnia troubled him greatly. About 6 o'clock last evening Fenuer went to Dr. Thomas Hunter's drug store and asked for ten cents' worth of lauda-num. Dr. Hunter, perceiving that there was a restless gleam in Fenner's eyes, filled a small bottle with a harmless preparation. Fenner went home, swallowed the draught, and lay down to die. About midnight he was up and dressed, and was stealing quietly down stairs under the eyes of two watchers. He soon returned to his couch. Half a dozen times during the night Fenner descended the stairs, having apparently discovered that the druggist had deceived him, and having formed the determination to seek other means of de-stroying himself. About 5 o'clock this morning Fenner, in his night clothes, stole noiselessly from his bedroom, past the two sleeping sen-tinels, and, going to the dining room, found a coal oil lamp. There were traces in the col-lar where he had poured the oil from the lamp and from a can into a vessel. He then deluged himself from head to foot with the inflammable stuff, went into the yard, and applied the match. In a few minutes his father and the friends who had been acting as watchers were startled by screams and yells from the madman. They rushed to the yard, and as quickly as possible Fenner was seized and a physician was called in. The sufferer, when asked why he had committed the hor-rible deed, said: "I did it in fun," and while

No crowding on the B. & O. Special Every Wednesday Excursions to Luray. Only one hundred and fifty tickets to be sold in Washington, and every ticket calling for a regularly numbered reserved seat.

repeating another quotation he fell over dead.

### Charged With Murder.

Annapolis, Mp., June 10.-A colored man named George Brown has been placed in jail here charged with shooting and killing another colored man named Lomax. They were neighbors. Lomax is married, and it is charged his wife has been quite intimate with Brown, which resulted in a trial before a magistrate some time ago. A coolness has since existed between husband and wife, and a desire on the part of Brown to retaliate with Lomax on account of the trial has been manifested on several occasions. On Friday night Brown, it is charged, concealed himself in some bushes, and as Lomax and his wife passed by he shot Lomax in the side, from the effects of which he died in less than two hours. Brown denies that he had seen Lomax for several days. The parties reside in the first district of this county.

Four hours at the Caverns by the B. & O. Special Every Wednesday Excursions to

### Newspaper Sold.

ATLANTA, GA., June 9.-Col. Marcellus E. Phornton, proprietor of the Post-Appeal, sold that paper to-day to parties who claim to be worth \$5,000,000. The trade will be closed Monday. Col. Thornton will retire from journalism, he says, forever. The paper will be continued as an independent, outspoken journal. Thornton leaves Monday for

Racing on Saturday.

NEW YORK, June 10 .- At the Jerome Park races on Saturday Kenney, Mamie Fields, Inconstant, Dan K, Spider, and Tromone were the winners.
At the Brighton Beach races Constant, Sky-

### THE NEW STAR ROUTE.

Bottom Facts About It For the Information the Curious and the Careless.

It Was Established at the Solicitation of People Who Know What is Needed.

Will Be of Great Service to the People and Effect a Saving to the Government.

Points Which Senator Van Wyck and the New York "Times" Have Not Stated.

The awarding of the contract for carrying the mails over the newly established Niobrara and Deadwood postal route continues to fill several newspapers of widely advertised purity with alarm lest the Postoffice department should fall into the hands of star route conspirators, and they lift up their voices in terror over the dread prospect. If they would take the trouble to acquaint themselves with the facts, and give the subject intelligent consideration, instead of using the circumstance as a shallow pretext for the publication of editorial can't and misrepresentation, they might discover possibly that there is no occasion for serious alarm.

"Does any one suppose," says the New York Times, "that if Thomas L. James had been postmaster general this contract (the Niobrara) would have been awarded in this

manner?"

The best reply that can be made to this question is that just such contracts were awarded in just such a way while Thomas L. James was postmaster general. They have been awarded in just such a way under his successors, and will continue to be awarded in just such a way under administrations to follow so long as the contract office remains in competent hands, and contracts for carrying mail are let according to the previsions of the law as it now stands. It might not be out of place to interject the statement not be out of place to interject the statement right here, in view of the fact that much has been said in the past, and that more will prob-ably be said in the future, about Thomas L. James's phenomenal enterprise in unearthing the star route frauds, that he knew nothing

whatever about these frauds from first to last except what was reported to him from time to time through the present second assistant postmaster general, and that in truth the work of unearthing would have gone on just the same, just as well and with just the same result if with just the same result if Thomas L. James had been minister to the court of King Kalakua instead of postmaster general. His Kalakua instead of postmaster general. His presence or absence neither retarded nor accelerated the work. Furthermore, he knew nothing about the work of the contract division, and really had no more to do with the awarding of contracts for carrying mails than his messenger, and all of this the New York Times very well knows. The law lays down the way contracts shall be awarded, and they ways a warded when he was nostmaster generated. were so awarded when he was postmaster gen-eral, and are so awarded now.

The REPUBLICAN has been at pains to as-

certain from the contract division of the Post-office department the exact facts in the Nio-brara postal route business, and they are here-

with presented:

It was decided last fall, on the representa-tions of a large number of reputable citizens, including several members of the Nebraska congressional delegation, that additional mail facilities were badly needed by the people living around about Fort Niobrara, to establish a route between that point and Deadwood. Fort Niobrara has direct railway connection with Omaia, other points to the northwest and north can reach its destination is vin Omaha. The mail after reaching Omaha is sent on the back track to Sidney, on the Union Pacific, or Fort Pierre, on the Northwestern, and or Fort Pierre, on the Northwestern, and from these points carried by stage to the mining region. Mail carried by either of these routes is taken more than a 1,000 miles out of its way. Fort Niobrara is 186 miles from Deadwood, Sidney 266 miles and Fort Pierre 196 miles. It was shown that the route between Omaha and Deadwood would be shortened several hundred miles by the establishment of this route, which would cut across the country in practically a direct line between the two points, thereby obviating the neces-sity of carrying all the mail for Deadwood and from Deadwood in the roundabout way to the [north and south via Fort Pierre and Sidney. This one fact, aside from the bene-fit to the people living in and about Fort Niebrara and Deadwood, and between those points would have justified the establishment of the route, as the relations between Omaha and the Deadwood mining dirtrict are inti-mate and the business done extensive. Bids were advertised for last October, and

the following proposals were received: H. A. Lawten \$24,220 S. P. Wheeler 17,922 J. B. Colgrove 16,000 E. M. Hardin 15,000 H. W. Warren 14,792 John R. Miner 12,880 Miner's bid was \$1,812 lower than the next

lowest bidder. Before the contract could be let, however, the expediency of establishing the route was brought into question, and the matter was "hung up," as it is called, to await further investigation. In the course of time Representative Valentine and others inter-cated in the development of Nebraska and Dakota came on to Washington reand Dakota came on to Washington reinforced by strong petitions bearing
the indorsement of the best men
in Nebraska and Dakota, including Senator
Manderson, urging the establishment of the
route. This was some time in April, after
the March@contracts had been awarded. The
demand for the route appeared to be so very
strong that the department determined to go
alread according to the original programme.
The country traversed by the proposed line The country traversed by the proposed line was represented to be rapidly filling up, and there was the best authority for believing that settlers would pour into the region around about Fort Niobrara and beyond dur ing the season in great numbers. The experi-

ment was thought to be worth trying.

Congressman Valentine was told in the office of Second Assistant Elmer that it would be necessary to readvertise the route, unless the lowest bidder would come forward and take the work at his former offer. To read vertise would, at that time, make it necessar, to contract simply for a temporary service which is always expensive, as the contracto must go to the saume expense for "a plant," as it is called (the purchase of herses, stages, &c.), as for a four year contract. Miner happened to be in an adjoining room of the Postoffice department and overheard the conversation between Gen. Elmer and the Nebraska delegation. He immediately sent word by a clerk that he was ready to undertake the work at the price offered, if desired to do so. Miner, the lowest bidder, came forward. He did not have to he asked, or, as some have stated, "so-licited" and "importuned," either, but volunteered to take the contract, and it was then and there awarded. His proposition was accepted, there being no legal reason for rejecting his bid. To becare he is under indictment for obtaining more money under a former administration for carrying mails for the government than he was rightly entitled to, but it has never been charged that he ever tried "to defraud the government by inducing others to withhold bids," or that he has ever "falled to perform a contract," which are the only valid grounds upon which the second assistant postmaster general can refuse to give a mail carrying contract to the lowest bidder, while the security he offered was ample. No com-plaint had ever been made against Miner for

government, and the department had no fault to find with him. His obligations to the gov-ernment in the matter of contracting to carry enument in the matter of contracting to carry mails is much the same as that entered into by a hack driver toward a gentleman who engages him for a ride. Financial responsibility is regarded of greater importance than ancestral glory or a theological education, and singular as it may appear the law takes the same view. Everything equal, the contract division would doubtless prefer to have stages containing mail pouches angineered by scions of nobility or ministers of the gospel, but, unfortunately, this is not possible. The law also neglects to require bidders to accompany their proposals and certified checks with certificates of unblemished moral character, and the second blemished moral character, and the second assistant postmaster general has not felt called upon to inquire too closely into the seconds of the gentlemen competing for the privilege of transporting government mail

As Miner's proposition was deemed the cheapest and best, it was, as before stated, accepted on behalf of the government. The contracts were drawn up a few days later, and a messenger was sent out to find Miner and get his signature. To say that those in charge of the contract division did not know charge of the contract division did not know that he was on trial, and what he was on trial for, would be to argue that they are fools. The messenger, knowing that Miner was in the criminal court, went there to look for him, instead of going to Alexandria or Har-

per's Ferry, as some critics think he should have done.

The contract for carrying daily mails between Sidney and Deadwood, 205 miles, was let for \$19,500. The contract for carrying the mails between Fort Pierre and Deadwood, 199 miles, was let for \$5,500, a more nominal fig-ure, bidders cutting away under one another in their excessive anxiety to get the mails. The Niobrara contract is regarded as very low in view of the rapidly increasing popula-tion of the country traversed by the line, the land for much of the way being represented as fertile and attractive to set-tlers. If it is found that the Black Hills tlers. If it is found that the Black Hills mail sets in via the Niobrara route (and there is every reason for believing that it will), it is and was the purpose of the department to reduce the Sidney to a three-day per week route, thus reducing the expense that direction \$9,375 per year, an amount which will very nearly pay for the Niobrara

Senator Van Wick, in one of his epistolary attacks on the department for establishing this route, cites the fact that the postoffice receipts at Fort Niebrara and tributary region was only \$200 for the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1882. Why did he not take the figures for the quarter ending March 31, 1883, which were equally accessible and of a more recent date? According to the official report for that term the postoffice receipts were at the rate of \$2.000. \$2,200 per year, with a prospect of a rapid and permanent increase. The above is a brief statement of the facts bearing on the questions in controversy, from which the public can form its own judgment as to the justice or injustice of the assaults made on

the Postoffice department in certain quarters. In addition it may be stated that the in-flux of settlers toward Nebraska and Dakota flux of settlers toward Nebraska and Dakota this year is something unprecedented. A postal agent who was in Washington yesterday, and who has recently been through this region, says enigrants are pouring in so rapidly that many of them find it impossible to find shelter. At every town hundreds are found living in tents, and many settlers will find it impossible to obtain material to build houses before winter sets in it seems only reasonable that a wealthy government, with a postal department already self sustaining, should keep pace with the march of civilization, even though a few croakers and imperfectly informed people may object.

EVERY passenger on the B. & O. special ex-cursion to Luray Caverns Wednesday will have reserved seat without extra charge

Timothy Kelly Hanged. DUBLIN, June 10.—Timothy Kelly, who nix park murders, after three trials, was hanged in Kilmainham jail at 8 o'clock Saturday morning. He was the fifth man hanged for those murders, and the last convieted. There was a large crowd of people outside the prison, but no disturbance. Kelly died without making any statement. When the black flag was hoisted over the prison some persons in the crowd uttered shricks, and a young woman fell on her knees and called the curse of God upon James

Carey, the informer,

Mr. Varian, a member of the Prisoners' Aid
society, called upon Earl Spencer, the lord
licutenant, late last evening, and gave him his personal assurance that at 8 o'clock on the night the Phonix murders were committed Kelly was present at a meeting of the society, This morning Varian stood in front of the jail, and said that he expected every moment to hear that Kelly had been reprieved.

DIAGRAMS for reserved seats B. & O. Special Excursions to Luray Wednesday now open at B. & O. ticket offices.

### Postoffice Inspector Frey Shot. Special Dispatch. CHATTANOOGA, TENN., June 10.—Ou

Friday Robert Lee, of Collinsville, Ala., was arrested at this place by a Postoffice department detective for stealing several hundred dollars' worth of postage stamps. While being conveyed back to Alabama he jumped through a window of the car and made his escape. Yesterday he was seen by Postoffice Inspector Frey in the mountains near Boyd's switch, Alabama, who attempted to arrest him. Lee drew a revolver and shot the in-spector's horse dead, also shooting the officer through the thigh, inflicting a painful wound, and again escaped.

Riddled with Bullets.

VICKSBURG, MISS., June 10,-A band of armed men entered the jail at De Kalb Friday night to lynch a negro murderer named Boden. They were unable to procure the keys to the door of his cell, and, after fail-ing in an attempt to break it down, riddled him with bullets through the bars of the door. Roden dropped to the floor at the first fire, and it is believed died almost instantly.

TELEGRAPHIC TWISTINGS.

-Edward Delfs tried to drown himself from an Astoria (N. Y.) ferry boat, but was rescued.

-Mr. Errington is about to leave Rome England. He will be given a private audience by the pope before he goes.

-The czar and czarina arrived in St. Pe tersburg yesterday from Moseow, and were received by immense crowds of people. -Suluman Daoud was executed in the midst of the ruins of the Great square in

Alexandria on Saturday for setting fire to that city. -William T. Dodson has been convicted at

Danville, Va., for murder, arson, stealing. He is a white bourbon, and gets seven years' imprisonment. -C. Edward Hauson, the crazy murderer of Charles R. White near Baltimore, has been

He is very violent at times, -A special correspondent of the Boston Pilot at Rome cables that Mr. Errington is in absolute disgrace there, and that the pope emphatically refused to see him.

sent to Spring Grove hospital for treatment.

-Mr. Gladstone's recent statement in the house of commons in agard to the circumstances of Mr. Errington's visits to Rome has given great satisfaction to the vatican.

-The cettage in Fordham, N. Y., which was occupied from 1847 to 1849 by Edgar Allan Poe, was sold at auction Saturday at Buffy's hotel, in the village, for \$5,700, under a mortgage foreclosure. The cottage belonged to the estate of Hanry M. Verien, and was 'the | sold by order of Elliott Sandford, referee.

A SMALL TORNADO.

Buildings Unroofed and Trees Uprooted at Martinsburg-Damage Along the River and in Washington.

Special Dispatch. MARTINSBURG, W. VA., June 10 .- One of the most severe and destructive storms ever known in this section passed over this city about 4 p. m. to-day. It lasted forty minutes, doing great damage in the immediate vicinity to fruit trees and property. About twenty feet of roo fing were blown off the machine shops of the Baltimore and Ohio Railway company, cars were blown from the track and other cars were blown from the track and other damage done. The grain storage house of the Hannis Distillery Co. was completely wrecked. The gable end of Mr. Baker's drug store, and private dwellings, fences, stables, &c., trees were torn up by the roots and hurled through the air. The wind was blowing a terrible gale, and the rain poured down in terrents. It was thought at one time there might be cause for some immediate action as regards life, but about 4:45 p. m. the sun came out and brought with it the bow of promise, and all became as serence as a summer's morning. The estimated less to property, fencing, &c., will be about \$5,000.

Succeeding the intense subtropical heat of

Succeeding the intense subtropical heat of Succeeding the intense subtropical heat of the day there came last night, about 8 o'clock, as cool a summer breeze as ever traveled from the west. All Washington sat at the bay windows and drank in the refreshing current. But the wind was only the advance guard of a rain that astonished the oldest inhabitants. The water came down in veritable sheets and the blinded car horse tucked his head and refused to budge. Unbrailes were republicable as you and horse tucked his head and refused to budge. Umbrellas were emphatically no good, and the wayfaring citizen incontinently took to friendly sheds and awnings. Torrents soon filled the gatters, shot round and over the sewer openings, and covered the streets with shallow but rapid streams of water. Vivid forks of lightning illuminated the northwestern sky, and sharp cracks of thunder rattled the shutters and window pages. As the store shutters and window pages. sky, and sharp cracks of thunder ratted the shutters and window panes. As the storm progressed the crossings became ankle deep in water, cellars on the south side of Penn-sylvania avenue were deluged, and the low spots in the neighborhood of Sixth and B streets were submerged. In the neighborhood of the Potomac depot the flood was a foot deep. The wind blew so fiercely for a few moments that some signs and window shutters were wrenched from their fastenings, but no serious damage has been reported. The heavy rain storm lasted not longer than fifteen minutes. During its progress, however, umbrel-las were useless, and unfortunate pedestrians were instantly drenched. The warm weather and caused the open street cars to be well pa-tronized, and there being no protection against the flood of rain the occupants were treated to uncomfortable baths.

treated to uncomfortable baths. Along the line of the old canal, and especially on Louisiana avenue and Ninth streets the water invaded several stores and did more or less damage. Along the river front some, although not much damage was done, the vessels and boats having been put in read iness for it. In Georgetown several streets were flooded and a little damage done.

Four hours at the Caverns by the B. & O. Special Every Wednesday Excursions to

OUR SOLDIERS IN MEXICO.

Gen. Crook, after Laving in Fresh Supplies, has Renewed the Chase.

CHICAGO, June 10 .- A special dispatch from Fort Bowie, Ariz., says: "From semi-official sources it is learned that Gen. Crook was in the Zahuaripa district, in the southeastern part of Sonora, on May 27, and that up to that time he had had no general engagement with the hostiles. This information comes through Mexican officers who commanded a small detachment of Sonora state troops engaged in sconting through Zahuaripa. The point where they met Crook was about 250 miles southeast of the boundary line. A large Mexican ranch located there, and a detail of American troops was laying in a large stock of pro-visions. The hostiles had scattered, but were being followed by Crook's San Carlos

Crook was confident that his forces would overtake and overcome the hostiles heart of the mountains. Gen. Crook stated that the march from Babispo south had been severe, but the troops were in good condition. He was aware of the disposition of the Mexican troops in Sonora and Chihuahua, and ex-pressed satisfaction at the arrangements for co-operation. On May 29 Gen. Crook entered the Sierra Madres again and passed south. Sr. Louis, Mo., June 9.—A dispatch from

Hermosillo, Sonora, dated yesterday, says:
"A courier from near where Gens, Garcia and
Torres had their fight with the Indians in the Sierra Madre mountains brings news that the Apaches have scattered, and that they are trying to get north in small bands. Gen. Topets does not think Gen. Crook is in any danger."

B. & O. special excursion to Luray Wednesday, leaves Washington 8:30 a. m., and re turns to the city 9:40 p. m.

### A Brutal Ruffian Not Lynched.

Special Dispatch,
PHILADELHIA, PA., June 10.—Emma C Bakely, a ten-year old white girl, was enticed into the woods near her father's house in Centre township, Camden county, N. J., a few days ago, by Edwin Albertson, a colored farm hand, who committed a brutal assault upon hand, who committed a brutal assault upon her. The child's clothes were torn to tatters, and she was in a pitiable plight when she reached home. The physician who at-tended hers was of the opinion that she would die, but she is now likely to recover. Albertson cluded arrest until yesterday, although the officers scoured the county in search for him. He storned as the county in search for him. He stopped as a farm house for food, and notice was sent to Constable Taylor, who, with four other men constable Taylor, who, with four other men, started in pursuit. Two hours later they sighted him walking along the railway. He took to the under brush, and his pursurers followed. After running three miles and swimming two creeks the pursuing party came up with the sning party came up with the negro, and he surrendered. On the march to Camden he made a break for liberty. He ran about 200 yards, and when he was tripped and thrown by Taylor he fought desperately, and only became submissive when Taylor placed a loaded revolver to his head. In Camden Magistrate Clemen committed Albertson to jail.

No CHANGE of cars on the B. & O. special excursion to Luray Wednesday.

### Move Up Toward the Stove.

Special Disputch.
CHICAGO, June 10.—Medical men report an unusual number of cases of bronchitis, asthma, influenza, and kindred complaints, all di rectly attributable to the long delayed advent of warm weather. To-day the atmosphere was so bleak and raw there was a hurrying and sourrying to re-erect stoyes which had been prematurely packed away in garrets, while pedestrains were fain to have recourto their winter ulsters.

EVERY passenger on the B. & O. special excursion to Luray Caverns Wednesday will have reserved seat without extra charge.

For the meddle Atlantic states, including the Dis-trict of Commbia, light rain, followed by fair weather, southerly to westerly winds, falling, followed by rising trometer, stationary or slight fall in temperature. Warm southerly to westerly winds will prevai the southern and middle states during Monday and Twesday, with local rains on the Atlantic coun Yesterday's temperature: 7 a. m., 75.4°; 11 a. m. 84.0°; 8 p. m., 91.2°; 7 p. m., 84.9°; 11 p. m., 72.9° maximum, 92.0°; minimum, 69.1°.

No CHANGE of cars on the B. & O. special excursion to Luray Wednesday.

# THE MAJOR HAS MOVED.

In Company With Wife No. 2 He Silently Stole Away Last Saturday Afternoon.

The Manner of His Going Described by Persons Who Saw Him Go.

The Second Mrs. N. Not Known Among Prominent People of Hor Mome in Baltimore.

Severe Language of the Court in Setting Aside the Divorce.

Taking a cue from a telegraphed statement of Leonard R. Fletcher, the Philadelphia counsel of Maj. Nickerson, that his client was within forty miles of Washington, a REPUB-LICAN reporter started out vesterday to see if any trace of the missing man could be found. Several blind trails were struck with vain result, but by good luck the reporter was led out on R street, where the recent hiding place of the fugitive officer was located beyond a reasonable doubt. From a number of persons living in the immediate vicinity the following facts were ascertained: About 5 o'clock Saturday afternoon a two horse carriage, a herdic, and a hansom drove horse carriage, a herdie, and a hansom drove up to one of a row of large three story baywindowed house on R street, near Tarricenth. The carriage contained Maj. Nickerson and wife No. 2 (Miss Carter) and the herdicheld a young lady who lives at the house indicated with her mother, and an unknown gentleman dressed in a seersucker coat and white trousers. All these persons remained in the vehicles, except the gentleman with the seersucker attire, who alighted and went into the house. He remained within only a few minutes, when he returned and held a whispered conversation with Maj. Nickerson. Then he got into his herdic and the whole party drove off at a lively rate in a southeast direction.

direction.

From here on the mystery deepens darkly and impenetrably, as the party could be traced no further than the next corner of the street. It is known, however, that the carriage containing the young lady and the stranger, with the striped cont and linen pantaloons, returned to R street at 10:30 p. m., the twain alighting and going in. It is supposed that Maj. Nickerson made for one of the railway depots, most probably for the 9:45 train for the east. The theory is plausible that he struck out for some way station on the Baltimore and Ohio, beyond the city limits, boarded the train, and is now careering wildly over more and Ohio, beyond the city limits, boarded the train, and is now careering wildly over the broad prairies of the howling west. As Mrs. Nickerson (No. 2) did not return to the R street house she has doubtless accompanied him. The reporter was informed that Maj. Nickerson is well known in the neighborhood of the R street house, and has often been seen there. He was observed to enter there Saturday afternoon. He remained about an hour, when he came out, and was next seen in the carriage, as above described.

above described. above described.

Late last night the reporter called at the house. He was received by the young lady, who was disposed to be very reticent about the presence of Major Nickersonin her mother's house. In fact she denied point plank that she knew the gentleman at all, although the reporter assured her that he had been assured the Major was there on Saturday.

was there on Saturday.

The reporter heard a story last night to the effect that in the early part of last week Maj. Nickorson came secretly to this city to have a conference with his wife, looking to a compromise of at least a part of their troubles. The story included a statement that the husband and wife met in a room of the Ebbitt house and had a long conversation, the result of which was the some rest. sult of which was that some sort of a com-promise agreement had been arrived at. The reporter called at the Ebbitt house and consuited the register, but could not discover the name of Nickerson recorded there during the past two weeks. Mr. Camelier, the clerk, appealed to, and he said that if either Nickerson or his wife had been there, he did not know it. Maj. Nickerson was well known to the employes and habitues of the Ebbitt house, and it was hardly probable that he could come into the building without being recognized. Mr. Carmeller added that Maj. Nickerson's brother was in the hotel, that is, he was in the rotunda talking to some friends, about a week or ten days ago, and the clerk suggested that the story had possibly started from this circumstance. The suggestion was given some force by the fact that the brothers Nickerson bear a close resemblance to each other, their identity having often been confused by persons who know them both.

A reporter who called yesterday afternoon on Secretary Lincoln and Gen. Sherman was informed that as soon as the official news of the court's decree was received on Saturday Gen. Drum was directed to issue papers for the immediate arrest of Nickerson, prepara-tory to his being tried by court martial or charges of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. The papers were issued Saturday aftergoon and a presented Saturday afternoon, and a messenger dispatched at once to serve them upon him. The efforts to find him were fruitless. Secretary Liucoln said to the reporter that he had

retary Lincoln said to the reporter that he had no idea of Nickerson's whereabouts. An order had been issued stopping his pay. The detail for a court martial will be made as soon as the fleeing Nickerson is appreheaded.

With the hope of obtaining a clew to the whereabouts of Nickerson by an interview with members of the Carter family of Baltimore, with which Mrs. Nickerson No. 2 was supposed to be connected. The Republication supposed to be connected, THE REPUBLICAN sent telegraphic instructions to its corre-spondent in that city last night to send what facts could be accured, with the following re-BALTIMORE. June 10 .- As far as can be as

certained here nothing is known of the Car-ter family, into which Maj. Nickerson mar-ried. The only family of much social stand-ing of that name is that of Bernard Carter, a leading member of the bar, whose sister is

the wife of ex-Govornor Bowie.

The Miss Carter whom Nickerson married is in no way related to this family. It is understood that Nickerson's second wife had long been a resident of Washington. No one of the name, of any social prominence, ap-pears to be able to give any information about the family into which Nickerson married. The oftense of Miss Carter in consenting to

marry Maj. Nickerson in the face of a decree of divorce which she must have suspected was tinged with fraud will be greatly aggravated by recent developments. It now appears that she was for a long time the recipient of Mrs. Nickerson's special confidence and friend-ship, that lady having even chaperoned her the summer previous to her departure for

Maj. Nickerson is a man of striking physique, and will not easily be forgotten when once seen. He is 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, weighs about 150 pounds, and stands very erect. His hair and beard, as well as his eyes, are jot black, his hair rather short, but his beard long and flowing. He is quick spoken, and has a shrowd look about him. His attire is usually faultiess.

JUDGE THAYER'S DECISION. Special Dispettes.

PHILADELPHIA, June 10.-The action of PRILADELPHIA, June 10.—The action of the court of common pleas yesterday was not surprising to those who have watched the proceedings of the trial. The decision bears heavily upon Maj. Azor H. Nickerson whose fraudulent divorce and subsequent marriage recently gave rise to an unusual scandal. Judge Thayer, after declining to accode to a settlement of the case upon terms that might perhaps save Nickerson from dismissal in discrace from the army, rendered a decision betgrace from the army, rendered a decision set-